

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend paragraphs 27, 66, and 76 as follows:

[0027] The reference line is defined by the location of a string. However, the reference line could also be defined by similar objects such as a wire or chain. The term “string”, as used in this application, would mean narrow flexible members that stiffen under tension such as string, wire, chain, and the like.

[0066] **FIG. 5** shows a close up view of the collimated light beam (111) and the reference string (112). Two photocells (113) measure the amount of light that falls on them from the projection of the collimated light beam (111) past the reference string (112). The relative output of the photocell currents is connected by wires (114) to ~~is measured by~~ indicators (115) and is used to determine if the collimated light beam (111) is centered on the reference string (112).

[0076] **FIGS. 9A-9D** shows the coordinate system and the definitions for the angles θ and β for a different collimated light source orientation. **FIG. 9A** shows an isometric view of the coordinate system. **FIG. 9B** shows an end view of the y-z plane. **FIG. 9C** shows a side view of the x-y plane. **FIG. 9D** shows a top view of the x-z plane. A collimated light source (93) is attached to a roll (91) that can be rotated about axis (95) at a distance r from the rotational axis (95). The collimated light source (93) projects a collimated light beam (94) toward reference string (92). The collimated light beam is at a right angle to the radial distance from the rotational axis (95). The z axis is parallel to the reference string (92). The y axis is parallel to the minimum distance from the rotational axis (95) to the reference string (92). The origin is the intersection the rotational axis (95) and the minimum distance to the collimated light source (93). The x

axis extends from the origin perpendicular to the y and z axis making a right hand orthogonal coordinate system. When θ is zero, and there is no rotation about the rotational axis, the collimated light source projects a beam parallel to the y axis. The angle θ is measured from the y axis to the collimated light beam (94) when β is zero. The angle β is measured from the rotational axis (95) to the x-axis in the x-z plane. β and θ are both shown in their positive directions. The distance between the collimated beam and the string is:

$$X = S'\theta + Z\beta - X_0 \quad (4)$$